Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, Editor and Publisher.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whensoever it shall become necessary to their happiness or safety: that is, whenever they shall be perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.*

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TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for August, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
17 Tuesday,	19 5	41 6				
18 Wednesday,	20 5	40 6	Full Moon,	2	4	46 M.
19 Thursday,	21 5	39 6	Last Quarter,	10	1	3 M.
20 Friday,	22 5	38 6	New Moon	16	4	17 E.
21 Saturday,	23 5	37 6	First Quarter,	23	3	54 E.
22 Sunday,	24 5	36 6	Full Moon,	31	8	18 E.
23 Monday,	25 5	35 6				

Deferred Articles, &c.

Merited Compliment.—A correspondent of the Boston Statesman thus speaks of the leading Democratic members of Congress:

"A word as to the democratic phalanx in Congres, and particularly in the Senate. A more powerful, talented, and brilliant body of men, were never before arrayed against any administration since the formation of this government. Of the old veterans, there is "Old Bullion" from Missouri, Calhoun, Wright, Woodbury, Buchanan, and of the young soldiers in the cause, there is the gallant Allen, of Ohio, one of the most eloquent and gifted men of this or any other country. Either of the six I have named, are able to cope with the most powerful of the administration senators, and Mr. Clay is the only man of real effective power, on that side."

Charles Anthony has been appointed U. S. District Attorney for the State of Ohio, vice Col. Hamilton, *removed*. The Columbus Statesman thinks Mr. C. had strong claims to the office, "because he mounted astride a hen coop and was hauled through Columbus, *nibbling gingerbread and swilling hard cider, or something harder*, out of a gourd, at the Convention on the 22d February, 1840."

The Oldest Republic on Earth.—The American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Irving, Esq. giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino, a small Republic in Italy, between the Appenines, the Po, and Adriatic. The territory of this State is only 40 miles in circumference and its population about 70,000. The Republic was founded more than 1,400 years ago on moral principles, industry and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Buonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a captain Regent, chosen every six months by the representatives of the people, 66 in number, who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and peace; the happy effects of morality, simplicity and justice. Mr. Irving was received by some intelligent citizens in a hospitable and affectionate manner; they were delighted with him because he was an American. They professed an attachment to our country, and look to it as the presever of their own pure principles; they were intimately acquainted with our institutions and affairs, and had a library well furnished with books and pamphlets relating to America.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

We find in a Philadelphia paper, the appended picture of the operation of this detestable of laws:

"It is estimated that at least 60,000 persons are lying in the Prisons of the United States for debt. Probably with but few exceptions, those 60,000 people are husbands and fathers, and have been torn away from helpless, dependent and weeping families, not for crime but for misfortune. In most instances, no doubt, this imprisoned multitude are able and willing to labor and earn a subsistence for their families, and something towards the extinguishment of their liabilities. But from every duty, and from every blessing of home and freedom they are cut off: and no useful end is accomplished by their imprisonment. They are sufficient in numbers to people a State and make it ring with the notes of joy, and the din of cheerful industry. They are a larger body of men than that which achieved our national independence, and yet they pine in pestiferous cells, side by side with thieves, pirates and murderers, under the sanction of the law."

There is but one view of this subject, which we have ever been able to take. We consider *imprisonment* as having no more to do with *debt*, than it has with the Rheumatism, or any other unavoidable calamity. Disguise the question as we may, imprisonment for debt is nothing more or less than *punishment for poverty!* As the law now operates, a neglect of payment is considered as *fraud*, and so punished. While we go for inflicting as great severity of punishment as the rigid may demand, as a means of coercing or chastising the dishonest debtor, we cannot but believe that the strange mixture of Civil and Criminal law in our Code, concerning creditors, and debtors, is an enormity that reflects dishonor upon the age, and ridicule upon the boasted freedom of our Institutions.—*Raleigh Reg.*

AGRICULTURE.

From the Kentucky Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION.

We deem the present a most fortunate conjuncture in which to direct the attention of our readers to the subject of that improvement in the affairs of agriculture which may be promoted by the action of the people in their organized capacity—by State Legislation. The country has passed through a fierce political conflict, during the rage of which no subject could engage attention but such as was inevitably whirled into the political Maelstrom; but having now, as we trust, laid down our partizan arms, it becomes us seriously to consider of and act upon those great measures of policy, relating to our permanent interests and happiness, which have been too long neglected. We can come to the labor now with minds fitted for the accomplishment of our great ends. No new and exciting contest is immediately ahead of us to distract our sober thoughts and hurry us into strife and madness. We are all brethren in interest and feeling, when we think of promoting agricultural improvement. On this subject, party cannot divide us. We are one—unalterably, inseparably one. The party politician, with polluted and polluting foot, has not invaded this hallowed ground. It is too sacred for his tread and he dare not approach it. It is too extended for his narrow ken, too comprehensive for his feeble grasp, too weighty for his puny strength. Let us then, throwing away the partizan and resuming our proper character of genuine political economists, meet and labor together as we should, in sincere and earnest harmony, for the promotion of this greatest of our country's interests.

What then shall we do? What ought to be done? By what means, by what instrumentality shall we still further promote agricultural improvement? These are grave questions worthy of deliberate consideration. We have repeatedly offered our individual views upon the necessity of legislative action in aid of the agricultural interests. The more we have reflected upon the subject, the more we have regarded the experience which every day brings forth, the more we have wayed the relations existing between the various classes of interests and pursuits of the country, the more we have earnestly looked into the necessary means of establishing and perpetuating the solid prosperity of the people who rule this great republic; by so much the more are we confirmed in the faith that, so far as the distinctive claims of agriculture are to be regarded, the legislation of the country must be effectively and thoroughly reformed. We have not time or room here to go into elaborate reasoning on the subject; but if kind Providence spare our life, we propose ere long discussing the tendencies of existing systems of legislation, and presenting in connexion what we deem demanded by the permanent interests and substantial glory of the country. We shall have some things to say which may not accord with some of the popular notions of the day: but we shall speak fully and fearlessly whatever we deem it becomes the dignity of an independent freeman to utter.

For the present, then, we declare our solemn conviction that the legislation which is not based upon the idea of benefitting the agricultural interest, which does not substantially regard it as it really is, as the basis of all solid prosperity, is a legislation of deceit and fraud, the tendencies of which are to deprive agricultural labor of its just rewards to bestow favors on subordinate pursuits. Such a system of legislation ought to be arrested if there is any thing substantial in the doctrine of the right either of numbers or property, or both conjoined, to govern.

That we have had, as yet, no legislation looking directly to the promotion of agriculture, is a fact which has been most conclusively demonstrated in the experience of every civilized nation on the globe but our own. That the failure to legislate for the radical improvement of agriculture in this country, is as much at war with the spirit of our political institutions as injurious to our diversified interests, is a truth which is undeniable and which ought to be illustrated in the political action of the people—the political masters of the government. That the farmers—the great and substantial majority of the people—ought to reform *their* political action, is a question which we think can be demonstrated fully; and could they only be aroused to a proper consideration of their political dignity and rights, all the needed reformation would be speedily wrought. We shall labor these points in the course of our discussions. Meantime, we will here State some of the measures which, for the benefit of the important practical interests of the whole state, we think should be put in operation by a wise course of legislation:

The periodical collection and publication of our entire productions and consumptions, distinguishing the imports and exports from the mass.

A survey of the natural resources of the State, by a corps of scientific and practical men, in the departments of Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Agriculture.

The endowment of a board of agriculture, or the establishment of an agricultural bureau as a branch of one of the departments of the government, charged with the execution of important duties to be assigned by the legislature.

And the establishment of a system of education by which the freemen of this republic, destined to be as well the masters of the government as lords of the soil, may be as thoroughly instructed in the great business of their life as the professor of any other art or science. This is the primary and radical remedy for all the defects in our legislation; and it is only by the adoption of this measure, that the prosperity and glory of the country can be laid on foundations of ever-during permanency.

Let the farmers, then, ponder these considerations. *They* hold the poison and the antidote. *They* only can entail on themselves the miseries of a policy of delusion and humbuggery, or establish that which shall, like perrenial fountains, send forth, gushing and pure, unwasting streams of prosperity and happiness. We call upon you, farmers, to take your own interests into consideration. If truth can rouse you, lethargy shall no longer bind you in her soothing but ruinous embrace.

REPORT ON HOGS,

Read before the Agricultural Society of Newberry, S. C., by Dr. J. N. Herndon, on the 26th July, 1841.

In pursuance of the direction of this Society, we beg leave to present some few facts and observations, on the subject of raising Hogs; and in doing so, we are not so much influenced by the hope of enlightening this Society, as by a belief that it is the duty of every member of it, to contribute whatever he is able, no matter how small, to the advancement of the objects for which it was created, as well as the importance which we attach to the subject which has been assigned us. And we feel certain, that none will suppose we have magnified its importance, when he reflects on the large amount of nearly one million of dollars, which we pay to the Western States for the single article of Pork, according to the accounts kept at the Mountain toll-gates, a few years since, exclusive of large quantities of Bacon imported to Charleston, via. New Orleans, and from the Northern States. It appears to us a strange infatuation, that could induce a State or people, to make themselves dependant on other countries for one of the necessaries of life, when they possess all the facilities for procuring it, at a much cheaper rate. Though we feel satisfied that it would be a waste of time and argument, at this late day, to attempt to convince any member of this Society of a fact, which experience has already taught him, that it would contribute greatly to the interest and independence of the people of this State, to produce their own supplies of meat, instead of buying it abroad, and from countries which do not reciprocate the advantages of the trade, by receiving in exchange some of the products of our country.

To the attainment, therefore, of so desirable an end, we shall briefly recommend the plan which we consider best calculated for that purpose.

One of the first and most important considerations, should be, to select a breed suitable to our purpose. According to our present plan of economy and management, we require a variety which are disposed to grow large, and which will attain a tolerable size, even with the scanty allowance which our hogs are accustomed to receive; and not such as require the liberal treatment, and high feeding, which grain countries are able to afford, which could not be allowed them in a cotton growing country, without enhancing their cost to more than their value. We are of opinion, the desired breed may be produced, either by crossing our common stock with the large class of improved hogs, which have been introduced, or by crossing the large class, with some of a small class which have been introduced. The large class alluded to, includes the Wolum, the Calcutta, and the Bifield, all partaking of the same general characteristics. That is, they are all large, coarse, ugly, flopeared, and of lazy, indolent habits. The small class, before mentioned, comprises the popular Berkshire, the Cobbet, and the once admired, but now abandoned Guinea; this class, especially the Berkshire and the Cobbet, are remakable for beauty and symmetry of form, having great length and thickness, with small head and standing ears, and small and well turned legs, not so short as to render locomotion difficult. With those materials, we think it would not be difficult to produce hogs of any form, size, or habits, we may desire.

Having procured a suitable breed, the next object will be, to produce and keep up a sufficient number for our purpose. To this end, six or eight good breeding sows will be sufficient for a stock of 100 hogs. They should be kept separate from the other hogs, particularly about farrowing time, and not too many of them together, for fear of over-laying or smothering the pigs; and care should be taken to exclude them from lying under houses or shelves, where there is dust, which being inhaled by the young pigs, is very destructive of them, producing irritation and inflamation of the lungs.

Now, having a sufficient number of hogs, of the right stock, the next object will be, to raise them in such a mannner as to make them cost us less than to buy them. The plan which a part of your Committee have pursued, and which we beg leave to recommend, though far from perfect, we believe will fully accomplish that purpose. It is as follows: commencing at the first of the year, we are under the necessity of feeding our hogs, through January and February, either on raw corn, or on boiled corn meal, which is far preferable, particularly for the sows and pigs; and if the sweet potatoes could be preserved until that season of the year, and fed to them boiled, with a small addition of corn meal, it would cheapen the cost of the first two months' feeding, very materially. The next two months, March and April, which is much the most difficult season of the year for hogs; they should be fed on fermented slops, made either of corn meal, or the refuse part of flour, alias shorts. We think fermentation superior to boiling, because it assimilates and prepares the food more completely for digestion, and also, because it is less trouble. Trouble with us, is an important consideration: the only trouble necessary, is to prepare a vat or tub of the required size, then put in one third of meal or shorts, and two thirds of water, and let it stand until fermentation takes place, which, after the first time, it will do very soon, provided a small quantity is left in the vat as a leaven.

Now, by the first of the next two months, May and June, the oats will be large enough to graze on, which with a small addition of fermented or boiled slops, will keep your hogs in growing order, until your stubble fields are opened, about the 1st of July. And to assist and cheapen the feeding of May and June, we recommend the cultivation of the different kinds of squashes, and also the sugar beet. They may either be fed raw, or boiled, which is preferable.

Now, having brought your hogs to the 1st of July, the difficulty is passed. If you can keep them in growing order until this time, they will fatten to the end of the year, provided you sow as much small grain as every planter in this country should do; that is, at least one third of the land which he has in cultivation, leaving the other two thirds for corn and cotton. This amount of stubble land, by the grain and grazing which it affords, will keep your hogs growing and thriving, until the pea fields can be opened, from which time until Christmas, they can be kept fat on a succession of pea fields. We are aware that there is a prejudice with some, against feeding stock hogs on peas, but we are convinced from experience, that it is entirely unfounded, and that with plenty of salt, and plenty of water, there is nothing better or cheaper for feeding hogs, and we earnestly recommend to every planter, to plant at least a hill of peas for every one which he plants of corn; they will not only keep his stock hogs in good order, for near three months, but will almost entirely supercede the use of corn, in fattening his pork.

Let us now compare the cost of pork, raised upon the plan which we have proposed, with the price which we are compelled to pay to the Kentuckians, and we think it will not appear strange that those planters who raise their own supplies of pork, are more prosperous, and get rich faster than those who buy it.

We have proposed that the hogs should be fed on corn or its equivalent in value, for the first four months of the year, and that some corn should be given for the next two months; but allowing for bad management, we will suppose that they are fed on corn for the first six months. We have found, on trial, that two bushels of corn in the ear per diem, will be sufficient to keep a stock of 100 hogs in growing condition, for the first six months in the year, (together with the adjuncts before mentioned,) which is the only portion of the year in which the expenses of feeding are felt; the two bushels of corn in the ear, will be equal to one when shelled, and allowing 100 ears to the bushel, which is nearly correct, it would be giving one ear per deim to each hog, it would thus require 365 ears, or little more than three and a half bushels to bring the hog to two years old, which we think, is the proper age for fattening, because then they fatten kinder than when younger, and beyond that age, they do not improve sufficiently in weight to warrant the expense of keeping. In addition to which, we think that after a good run on a pea field, one and a half bushels of corn will be sufficient to complete the process of fattening. A part of this committee have found, that with the management herein recommended, a hog of the right stock, may be made to weigh at two years old, 200 lbs. neat. The stock alluded to, is a cross of the Cobbet and Calcutta, though we have no doubt but that any of the crosses before mentioned would do as well; so that 200 lbs. neat pork, instead of costing $12 to be paid in cash to the Kentuckians, costs you five bushels of corn, and the run of your stubble fields, which would be lost, if you had no hogs; and the run of your pea fields, which only cost you the trouble of planting; for they require no gathering, are of very little injury to your corn crop, and of great service to your land. But to ensure success in raising hogs, it will be necessary that their health should be attended to. The diseases to which they are most liable, are inflammation of the lungs and throat, poisoning by mushrooms, kidney worms, and mange and lice. The first is generally produced by lying in dusty situations, though very often it exists as an epidemic, affecting the hogs of a whole neighborhood at once. The symptoms are wheezing, and a drooping sluggish appearance. We consider tar given in the feed or by drenching, as the best remedy to prevent or cure this affection by its stimulating action on the exhalents, or the parts affected. The poisonous effects of mushrooms are much more easily prevented than cured, for which purpose they should be either kept up during the wet seasons, which promote the growth of mushrooms, or salt and tar should be given frequently at those times, with the view of invigorating and guarding the stomach against the pernicious influence of the mushrooms; and salt should be given at least once a week through the whole year, for the purpose of promoting the general health of your hogs. The kidney worm may generally be cured by applying a tar or pitch plaster over the region of the kidneys, first having shaven off the hair and lacerated the skin. The best manner of getting clear of mange and lice, is to exclude your hogs from lying about your barn-yards and stables, and giving them sulphur and anointing them with sulphur or mercurial ointment. There are some other points connected with this subject, which we intended to have noticed, but feared that we might be trespassing on your patience, though we hope that we have said something which may aid and encourage our people in freeing themselves from the dependence which they have long felt on the west, for one of the principal necessaries of life.

ITEMS IN DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

To prevent horses, which are disposed to break their bridles, from doing so, place a pad within the strap that passes back of the head, the inside of which is lined with cotton or linen, and in which the points of three or four sharp nails, pointing inwards, are concealed. When the horse draws hard upon his bridle, these prick him, and cause him to desist.

Stoves for heating rooms, will throw out much more heat for the amount of fuel consumed, if, as soon as the wood gets well burning, the draught *below* and *above* the fire, is closed. Far less heat is swept by the draft up chimney. On this principle, the blacksmith increases the heat of his forge, by sprinkling water upon the ignited coals, and preventing the flame from rushing out; and also, green wood on a common fire often prevents the rapid escape of heat up the chimney, for a similar reason. *All stoves should therefore be provided with a valve above as well as below the fire.*

Cracks in stoves and stove pipes are readily closed by a paste made of ashes and salt with water. Iron turnings or filings, sal amoniac, and water, make a harder and more durable cement.

An excellent cement for broken glass, is made by grinding together linseed oil and white lead, to the consistency of a paste.

Nails are prevented from rusting by heating them, and dropping them while hot in oil.

Gates work much better for having the hinges and latches greased. To keep them so, bore a hole, and plug up a quantity of grease in the gate post, where it may always be at hand when wanted.

Ice, on door steps, may be easily removed by throwing salt upon it, which will cause the ice to crack to pieces.

Cattle should be duly supplied with salt during winter, which is often forgotten.

Hay and oats may be economized by feeding cattle with ruta bagas, which they soon learn to eat.

An excellent and cheap paint for rough wood work, is made of 6 pounds of melted pitch, 1 pint linseed oil, and 1 pound of brick dust, or yellow ochre.

Cream, which churns with difficulty in winter, if too sour will speedily produce butter by the addition of saleratus. If too cold, hot water may be applied, but it is better to warm the cream and keep it so. If the thermometer shows 70° of Fah. it will soon come. When minute granules of butter appear and it does not gather readily, throw in a piece of butter, and it will "lump" together in a trice.

Stumps in fields are made to rot, by placing earth upon them.

Saving of Seeds.—As far as possible, every farmer should save his own seeds. If he is careful and selects none but the best, if he gathers them at the proper time, he is more sure of their kind and quality than if he purchases, or, as is too frequently the case, begs them, and is, of course, less liable to failures and disappointme it in his crops. There are many small seeds, such as are wanted for the garden, herbs, roots, vegetables, flowers, &c., which should be saved as they ripen, and are nearly always wanted and welcome when the seasons come round.—No vegetable or plant should be selected, or planted out for seed, that is not of the best quality, as it costs no more to raise seed from a good plant than an inferior one.—*Cultivator.*

Inoculation.—Cherries, plums and pears may be inoculated or budded with success in this month, unless, as in some instances may be the case, the trees are too far advanced. This may easily be ascertained by examination, and it must be remembered, that the later in the season this operation is performed, if the bark will but peel, the more certain will be the growth of the inserted bud. Inoculation is one of the easiest and best methods of improving fruits, particularly some that will not readily bear grafting, and should be practiced by every farmer and orchardist whose fruit is not the best variety.—*Ib.*

Ten Cent Pieces.—The abominable fraud of passing the 10 cent pieces for twelve and a half cents, has become such a nuisance in our community as to demand an immediate reform. For several years back, thousands of dollars have been brought out annually for the purpose of swindling our citizens out of 25 per cent. in making change, over and above the proffit made upon the goods sold to them. The consequence has been, that those interested have withdrawn from circulation nearly all the dollars, quarters, sevenpences, fourpences, and the depreciated coin of new forms almost our entire circulation. We know of no remedy for this evil but that of purchasers of goods refusing to receive them for more than their value, or ceasing to deal with those who pay them out; and some such course we advise them to pursue. In the last Pendleton Messenger we notice that the merchants of that place have come to the resolution to receive and pay them only for the real value.

Columbia Chronicle.

Notice to Mariners.—The Government of Peru has issued a decree prohibiting any foreign vessels from touching at any of the minor ports or coves of the Republic. Confiscation is the penalty.

Washington, N. C., Republican.

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Twenty-Seventh Congress...1st Session.

IN SENATE...Aug. 3.

The resolution of Mr. *Allen*, proposing that the Senate should hold its Executive sessions with open doors, except when considering Treaties, coming up, Mr. *Allen* urged its importance. He urged that "secrecy was a badge of despotism, anti-American, and maintained that it was the right of the people to have all the business in which they were concerned open as the light of day." Mr. *Clay* of Kentucky killed the Resolution, by moving to lay it on the table—yeas 26, nays 20. The Bill making appropriations for the erection of Fortifications, &c., was then taken up. Mr. *Porter* moved to amend the Bill, by adding *fifty-thousand dollars* "for defensive works and barracks, and purchase of a site at or near Detroit, Michigan." This amendment was advocated by Messrs. *Porter*, *Woodbridge*, *Bates*, *Sevier*, and *Linn*, and opposed by Messrs. *Preston* and *Huntington*. Mr. *Allen* moved an amendment to the amendment of Mr. *Porter*, "for the construction of armed steamers and other vessels of Government on Lake Erie, $100,000." This latter amendment was advocated by the mover, and Messrs. *White*, *Woodbridge*, *Buchanan*, and *Sevier*, and opposed by Messrs. *Phelps*, *Calhoun*, *Clay* of Ky., and *King*, and voted down.—Mr. *Porter's* amendment was also defeated, yeas 21, nays 24. Mr. *Sevier* then moved to amend the Bill, by adding, "for carrying on the military works at Fort Smith, Arkansas, $50,000." This amendment was opposed by Mr. *Nicholson*, at considerable length, and adopted, yeas 19, nays 17. Mr. *Berrien* then proposed an amendment appropriating $208,618 to pay the claims due Georgia for the services of her militia, &c.—defeated, yeas 11, nays 27. The Bill was then reported to the Senate, and the question being on concurring with the Committee in the amendment appropriating $75,000 for a North-Western Armory, Mr. *Clay* of Ky. opposed it. Mr. *King* then took the floor and moved an adjournment—carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sundry remonstrances were presented against the Bank, the Extra Session, the Land Bill, the Loan Bill, and every thing else considered at the extra session. Mr. *Oliver* of New York proposed a Resolution for altering the Rules of the House so as to give the minority some little power and justice—voted down by a strict party vote. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Bank Bill. Messrs. *Mason* of Maryland, *Brown* of Penn., and *Wood* spoke against the Bill, and Mr. *Washington* of N. C., in its favor.

Mr. *Paine* got the floor and the House adjourned

IN SENATE...Aug. 4.

The Fortification Bill was resumed. The amendment made in Committee to the Bill, appropriating $75,000 for a Northwestern Armory, was advocated by Mr. *Benton*, and opposed by Mr. *Clay* of Ky. The amendment was retained in the Bill, and the armory is to be located at Pittsburg, Penn. The two amendments offered in Committee yesterday, by Mr. *Allen* and Mr. *Porter*, and defeated, were now renewed in the Senate, and adopted. The Bill was then ordered to a third reading, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Sergeant* offered a *gag*, to force a vote on the Bank Bill on Friday next—adopted, yeas 104, nays 97. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Bank Bill. Messrs. *Botts*, *Proffit*, *M. Brown*, *Gamble*, and *Marshall* advocated the Bank, and Messrs. *A. V. Brown* and *Weller* opposed it.

Mr. *Weller* expressed the strongest indignation at the tyrannical conduct of the majority in adopting rules to hurry through with hot and indecent haste a measure of such vast importance, stifling debate, and, by a system of secret voting, enabling Representatives to avoid responsibility to their constituents. He remembered well that the whig party complained bitterly when the Independent Treasury bill was passed, that sufficient time was not allowed for discussion, though the debate on that measure occupied six weeks; yet now this party allowed but five days for the discussion of a measure which is not only to supplant the Independent Treasury, but to control, to a considerable extent, the destinies of the country for the next twenty years. Mr. W. then delivered a powerful argument against the constitutionality of the measure as well as its expediency.

Mr. W., in the course of his remarks, made several quotations from the writings of Mr. Jefferson against a Bank, and also quoted parts of a report made by Mr. *Clay* in 1811, as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of that House in opposition to the charter of the old Bank. Mr. W. then quoted that part of the speech of President Tyler, made in 1819, against the late bank, in which he said that "believing this institution to be unconstitutional, he felt it to be his imperative duty to repair that breach in the Constitution, the first moment it was presented." After some more quotations from the same speech, Mr. W. said that President Tyler went before the people without having recanted any of these opinions, with the knowledge of the whole country that he had declared his belief of the unconstitutionality of a Bank, and yet he was elected. This was conclusive evidence that the people did not decide in favor of a Bank at the late elections. Notwithstanding all this, it was now expected that the President would violate his oath to support the Constitution, merely to save the Whig party—for to sign such a bill as this he could not, without a violation of his oath, or a change of his opinions. Mr. W., after briefly touching on the measures of the Whig party, so much at variance with their professions before the election—their distribution bill for the benefit of fundholders and capitalists—the revenue bill and loan bill to provide capital for this Bank, and their even taxing the necessaries of life, tea, coffee, and sugar, while luxuries were to come in duty free, was interrupted by the expiration of his hour.

Mr. *Weller* was followed by Messrs. *McKeon* and *Hubbard* against the Bank, and Messrs. *Alford* and *Pope* in favor of it. Before Mr. P. concluded, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE...Aug. 5.

Mr. *Benton* presented the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Farquier county, Va.:

The preamble expresses the sense of the meeting that this extra session of Congress was not called for or justified on any of the pretexts on which it was convened. The resolutions remonstrate in forcible terms against a National Bank, no matter under what title, whether called a United States Bank, Government Bank, or Fiscal Agent, as unconstitutional; against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands; against the increase of the tariff, and against the creation of a national debt. They express the determination of the meeting, should the Bank bill become a law, to call for its repeal, and never to give up that call till repeal is accomplished. They assert the right of Congress to repeal that charter, and refer to the circumstances under which the measure is attempted to be enforced on the country as a justification of the exercise of that right.

A motion to print these proceedings was violently opposed by Mr. *Clay* of Ky. He became furious; called to order every Senator who attempted to speak on the subject—and finally defeated the motion to print, by having it laid on the table. The Bill re-chartering the District Banks was then taken up and passed, as was also the Fortification Bill, as amended.

The bill providing for the navy pension fund was called up. Mr. *Choate* of Massachusetts made an elaborate speech against the amendment of Mr. *Woodbury*, excluding the pensioners upon this fund, under the act of 1837, from becoming pensioners upon the Treasury or receiving pensions after the 1st July, under the provisions of the bill appropriating money to replenish the exhausted navy pension fund.

To understand the course of the proceedings on this subject, a brief history of it is necessary.

The navy pension fund grew out of a law intended to stimulate and reward the valor of our seamen, to provide for those who were disabled, and the widows and orphans of those who fell in battle. For this purpose, the prize money for prizes taken by the American navy, was set apart—one half to be immediately distributed among the captors, the other half to be appropriated to create a naval pension fund, to make provision for those wounded in battle, or the widows and orphans of such as perished.—Under this law, a fund exceeding a million and a half grew up, the annual interest of which was sufficient to pay all the pensioners put upon it by the law originating it. In 1837, this sacred fund, which literally grew up from the blood of those whose widows and children were fed from it, became a tempting bait to many belonging to the navy, or hanging upon it, who did not come within the original law, and who had never earned a dollar of it. These persons got a law stealthily passed through Congress putting all who incurred disabilities, and the widows and children of all who died, not in battle—but *in the service* of the United States, upon this navy pension fund; and this law was given a retrospective aspect. The effect of this law was, first, totally to efface the whole principle upon which the pensions were granted. It did not incite or reward valor, or indemnify the sufferers in battle. It gave the fund to those who received a salary for *sewing* at home, and who happened to meet with a disability, if it occurred in a brothel—and it promised the widows and orphans of all who died with a commission in their pocket which enrolled them in the service of the country, although they had never walked a deck, nor had any better claim than that of having ingloriously died in a service, the dangers of which they had shunned through life.

The proposition of Mr. *Woodbury* was intended, by an amendment to this bill appropriating money out of the taxes raised from the people, to restore the wasted pension fund derived from prizes won in battle—to cut off from this Treasury supply those who had no claim *in justice* on any pension fund, and none *in law*, but upon that which they had exhausted.

Messrs. *Choate* and *Bates* of Massachusetts, Mr. *Huntington* of Connecticut, Mr. *Evans* of Maine, and others of the Ferdal side of the chamber, argued in favor of maintaining the abuse as a "*vested right*," and to transfer it from the navy pension fund, which it has devoured, to the Treasury, on which the interloping and unworthy pensioners now existing, or hereafter to spring up under the law of 1837, may become life pensioners.

Mr. *Woodbury*, Mr. *Wright*, Mr. *Cuthbert*, Mr. *Buchanan*, Mr. *Sevier*, Mr. *Prentiss*, and others, opposed themselves to the perpetuation of this flagitious abuse.

A variety of amendments were proposed in the course of the day, with a view to restrict the mischief of the bill. The Senate adjourned upon a distinct amendment of Mr. *Williams* of Maine to repeal the law of 1837, and restore the navy pension law to its original principles.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee on the Bank Bill. Mr. *Pope* finished his speech in favor of the Bank. He was followed by Messrs. *Marshall*, *Thompson*, and *Adams* on the same side, and by Messrs. *Wise*, *Bidlack*, and *Dean*, in opposition.

Mr. *Adams* of Massachusetts rose, not to debate the question of striking out the enacting clause; but he had a few amendments which he wished to offer, and give his views upon.

The *Chair* said Mr. *Adams's* amendments could be suggested.

Mr. *Adams* proposed first to strike out the words *States*, so that *States* could not subscribe for stock in the Bank.

In the 5th section he moved to insert the words "*not under par*," so as to limit the sale of Treasury notes to their par value.

In the limit of directors he moved to strike out the words "members of State Legislatures," thus giving them power to be directors

Mr. *Adams* moved to make the President's term five years, and limit him to a single term. He was afraid the want of this provision was one of the causes that destroyed the Bank of the United States. He considered this a great evil in most of the banks of this country.

He proposed to strike out the clause to pay the directors of the mother Bank salaries for their services.

He moved to allow the Bank to make loans on pledges of public stock, which the bill prohibits.

He proposed to strike out the proviso declaring that no foreigner should receive a transfer of stock. He said a clause in the bill already prohibited foreigners from voting, and he thought that sufficient.

He proposed to strike out the provision which authorized the Treasurer of the United States to pay from the Treasury the deficiency of dividend.

He proposed to strike out Mr. *Clay's* compromise amendment, so as to leave the clause as the Senate committee reported it. He did this because he thought Congress had, from the people, full power over the subject, and could not transfer it to the States, without usurpation of power. He said this amendment would revolutionize the principles of the Government.

When Mr. A. concluded, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE...Aug. 6.

The Navy Pension Bill was again taken up. Mr. *Williams'* amendment offered yestreday, to repeal the ruinous provisions of the act of 1837 was debated and defeated, as was also a proposed amendment by Mr. *Calhoun*, for the partial repeal of that act. Mr. *Mangum* of this State followed his leader, Mr. *Clay* of Ky., in advocating a perpetuation of the abuses of this Bill. The Senate adjourned without taking the final vote.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Bank Bill. It was debated till the hour of 10 o'clock arrived, when the *gag* shut up the mouths of members, and they proceeded to vote on the various amendments in silence. We call the particular attention of our readers to the amendments offered, and which were voted down in obedience to the mandate of a nocturnal caucus.

Mr. *Adams* moved to strike out Mr. *Clay's* compromise amendment. Rejected by tellers—yeas 48, nays 105.

By Mr. Saunders of North Carolina, 16th Sec., 278th line: "Provided that the branch or office of discount and deposite, which may be thus established in any State, shall be liable to pay such tax as may be imposed by the Legislature of said State, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as may be imposed on the banks in said State." Rejected.

By Mr. *Snyder* of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That this law shall not take effect until each State shall have had six months' notice prior to their next annual election, and at such election, a vote shall be taken, "Fiscal Bank, or no Fiscal Bank;" which said vote shall be final so far as said State or States may be concerned, and a majority of the popular votes so given shall settle the question of the right of the Government to establish, or not to establish, a Fiscal Bank in the District of Columbia. Rejected.

Mr. *Oliver* moved to amend the bill by adding an additional section, to read as follows:

"SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That this being an act to create a fiscal agent for the Government of the United States, Congress hereby assert the power under the Constitution, to alter or repeal the same at pleasure, *except so far* as it provides for the payment of loans which may be contracted under its provision: *Provided*, No person shall be deprived of any property held under said act by such alteration or repeal, in any manner repugnant to the fifth article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States." Rejected.

Mr. *Oliver* proposed the following as a new section to said bill:

"SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Bank, and all its offices of discount and deposite, shall, on the first Monday of January, in every year, transmit to the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress of the United States, complete statements of the condition of the said Bank and branches, including all accounts." Rejected.

Mr. *Oliver* again moved to amend the 18th article of the 11th Section of said bill, in such a manner as to exclude the Fiscal Bank, or any of its branches from issuing notes or bills under ten dollars. Rejected.

Mr. *Wood* also moved to amend the 8th section, so as to take from the President the power of appointing nine directors, and giving to each State in which branches may be established, one director, to be appointed by the Legislature and Governor.

Rejected.

By Mr. *J. C. Edwards*. In the 64th line, 6th fundamental article, strike out the word "directors" and insert, "by a majority of the directors on the part of the United States." Rejected.

By Mr. *J. C. Edwards*. In the 65th line, 6th fundamental article, strike out the words "fifty thousand dollars," and insert the following after the word "than:"

The amount of bullion, gold and silver coin, Treasury notes and certificates of stock, which may be at the time in the Bank or branch, or office of discount and deposite or agency of said Bank.

Rejected.

By Mr. *J. C. Edwards*. At the end of the 6th fundamental article, 67th line, add the following words:

"And either the board of directors, when they may deem it necessary, or the Secretary of the Treasury, when the safety of the public funds may seem to require it, may require a renewal of said bond, with an enlargement of the penalty, and additional security." Rejected.

By Mr. *J. C. Edwards*. To come in as section 11:

"The president and directors of the Bank, and each president and the directors of any branch, and every other officer, and clerk, and agent, either of the Bank or any of its branches, or of any office of discount and deposite, or agency of said Bank, shall, before entering on the discharge of the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, before some judicial officer, to support the charter of the Fiscal Bank of the United States, and the by-laws made in pursuance of said charter, and faithfully to demean themselves in office. And the officer before whom said oath is taken, shall attest the same, and forward it to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall file said oath in his office." Rejected.

After a variety of amendments of more or less importance, which were all rejected in obedience, as it is understood, to a caucus, held last evening at 10 o'clock in the open space behind the Speaker's chair,

The committee rose, and reported the bill to the House *without amendment*.

The *previous question* was then moved, and being seconded, the Bill was passed—yeas 128, nays 97. The House, very properly, after the accomplishment of this dark deed, adjourned.

IN SENATE...Aug. 7.

The only subject acted upon in the Senate da-day, was an appeal taken by Mr. *Calhoun* on a previous day from a decision of the President of the Senate, by which the attempt was madeto *gag* Mr. *Calhoun*. The decision of the President was finally *reversed*—yeas 30, nays 9.

The *House* was occupied all day in debating the Bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury, without taking a vote on it.

IN SENATE...Aug. 9.

The Land Distribution Bill was taken up as the unfinished business before the Senate. Various amendments were offered and voted down by the federal majority—to one of which we call particular attention.

Mr. *McRoberts* moved to amend the bill by adding the following: *and the Territories of Wiskonsin, Ioway, and Florida:*" so that the bill would then read: "All the public lands of the United States, wherever situated, which shall be sold subsequent to the 31st of December, shall be divided among the 26 States of the Union, and the District of Columbia, *and the Territories of Wiskonsin, Iowday, and Florida*," &c.

This just amendment was opposed by Mr. *Clay* of Ky, and voted down—yeas 20, nays 26. The Senate adjourned without taking the final vote on the Bill.

In the *House*, Mr. *Owsley*, (a whig member from Kentucky) offered the following resolution, which, being objected to, was not received:

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, No. C., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1841.

CONGRESS.

THE EXTRA SESSION HAS DONE ITS WORK!

On reference to our Congressional proceedings, it will be seen that, by aid of the odious *gag* law and previous question, and by stifling debate, the great object for which the extra session of Congress was called has been accomplished, to wit: the passage through the House of *Clay's* Bank Bill, in precisely the shape it passed the Senate. We have not been able to get the list of *ayes* and *noes* on its final passage, in time for this week's paper; but the vote stood, *for* the Bill, 128; *against* it, 97. This vote was taken on "a black Friday," as the *Globe* appropriately remarks; and on Monday, the Bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury was also forced through the House, so that Mr. *Tyler* would be compelled to sign the Bank Bill, or have the public money unprotected by law in the hands of the public officers.

The destinies of the country, therefore, are *in the hands of Mr. Tyler*. Will he sign or veto the Bank Bill? is now the question in every body's mouth—it is the all-absorbing question with both parties. Advices from Washington, and the tone of recent articles in the leading federal papers at the North, we think pretty strongly warrant the conclusion that *he will veto it*. We will give an extract or two, that our readers may judge for themselves.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Courier & Enquirer*, thus speaks of the President's course on the Bank:

"Whatever may be the feelings of confidence and respect which, as a party, we are willing to yield, in advance to the President, those amongst us who are least given to skepticism, cannot doubt that we find ourselves placed in a most extraordinary position, arising from the ambiguity and the mystery which surround the course of the Chief Executive of the nation."

And in another article, the Editor of the *Courier* thus holds forth:

"It is now said on high authority, and it is very generally feared with too much truth, that all this work of the Extra Session is to result in comparatively *nothing*, because *John Tyler* chooses to set up his peculiar notions in hostility to the clearly indicated will of the people; and *is determined to place his* VETO *upon the Bank Bill!!*

"This is the current rumor from Washington, coming from sources which entitle it to the highest credit; and yet we must be permitted to doubt whether such will be the final determination of the Executive. That he now *thinks* he may Veto the Bank Bill, and that his son and Private Secretary, very openly declares that such is the determination of his father, we do not question."

The correspondent of the New York *Americans* (another Whig organ) in giving the signs of the times at Washington, says:

"I read the signs of a Presidential veto, in the faces of certain gentlemen who are known to be his *constitutional* advisers."

The latter writer even goes so far as to name a new Cabinet for Mr. TYLER, to be composed of all Virginians, at the head of which is to be Mr. *Rives*.

Coming farther South, the Petersburg (Va.) *Statesman*, a Democratic paper, thus speaks of the probability of Mr. Tyler's signing the Bank Bill: [And, by the way, the remarks of the Editor of the *Statesman* in regard to the future course of the Democratic party towards Mr. Tyler, fully meet our approbation, and we hope they will be carefully treasured up by our Democratic readers.]

"*Opinions as to whether Mr. Tyler will Veto the Bank Bill.*—Mr. Rives says he don't know. Mr. Wise says that he will. Mr. Ritchie, editor of the Enquirer, inclines strongly to that opinion. The Whigs proper, in general, think he will sign the bill. We incline to think so too, yet we are not without hope that he will not. Robert Tyler, son and private secretary of the President, (the correspondent of a New York paper states,) says that his farther means to veto the bill. As to flattering Mr. Tyler into it, that game does not suit our Republican taste;—as to pledging ourselves to support him for the next Presidency, if he should veto the bill, we are not prepared for that either, yet awhile. Would he sign Mr. Ewing's bill? If so, we cannot see how our sub-treasury friends could support him. The Presidential question cannot be settled yet;—it would be premature. Two paths lie before Mr. Tyler; one the old State Rights path, which he has trod during nearly his whole career; the other the Federal path, in which the Whigs say he at Harrisburg pledged himself to travel in. Mr. Tyler can be better judged of when he has chosen his path."

Aand the Washington *Globe*, of August 0th, thus speaks of the matter:

"If Mr. *Tyler* were now to sign the Bank bill, it would be nothing less than an admission that he consented to be set up as a candidate to cheat the people into support of a Bank President, disguising himself under the professions of a long life devoted to opposition to it. To-day, the law establishing the Independent Treasury bill was repealed, with a view to coerce the *President* into the adoption of the Bank as the fiscal agent of the Government. Mr. *Clay* is determined that the *President* shall have no ground to retreat to but the first Treasury act. This will be found sufficient, under the support of popular opinion. The belief gains ground hourly that the Bank will be met by a veto.

A fat Clergyman.—The Rev. W. M. [illegible], near Kingston, in Canada, recently sold his property to Government for [illegible]

Articles used exclusively by the rich. Yet the Whigs talk about raising money by taxing LUXURIES! And be it remembered by every poor man in the nation, that EVERY DEMOCRAT IN CONGRESS VOTED AGAINST this odious and oppressive tax bill.

The sum total of "Whig" RELIEF.—The "Whigs" promised the People so much "*relief*" and "*reform*" if they were put into power, that we feel it our duty to keep a regular and faithful record of the progress they are making in the redemption of these promises:—and the more so, since, either from a strange delicacy or some other cause, the "Whig" papers seem disposed to say but little on the subject,

During the contest of 1840, the Whigs told the people that the rule of Democracy, or locofocoism, hung like an incubus upon their energies;—that our Democratic President was too extravagant, and taxed the People too high to support his extravagance;—that he was making war upon the currency and business of the country, destroying public confidence in the one, and blasting the fruits of the other;—put him out, said they, and give us a "Whig" President and a "Whig" Congress, and we'll give you glorious times—we'll give you all the "*relief*" you want, by restoring confidence, reviving business and reducing the expenses of Government, and, consequently, reducing also the TAXES upon the People.

The People granted them what they asked—a "Whig" President and a "Whig" Congress.—For fear their promises would be forgotten, they could not wait for the regular meeting of Congress, but called an Extra Session; and now behold their "relief," and their "reduction of expenditures,"—here they are:

For the relief of Mrs. Harrison,	$25,000
For furniture for the White House,	6,000
For the expenses of the Extra Session,	500,000
For Navy Pensioners,	139,666
For Pauper Lunatics in Washington City,	3,500
For Fortifications, lighthouses, &c., &c.,	2,074,637
For Naval Ordinance, &c.,	600,000
For Home Squadron, (a new business,)	789,310
For Distribution of land sales, (annually,)	3,500,000
For Loan to make up empty Treasury,	12,000,000
For Government Bank,	10,000,000
For Increased and new Tariff duties,	6,000,000
	$35,638,113.

Here we see the "dear People" are *relieved* of the nice little sum of *thirty-five millions six hundred and thirty-eight thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars*, in the first six months of the reign of "Whiggery!"—for, be it remembered, that each and every one of the foregoing measures are either now before Congress in the shape of bills, or have been passed into laws. Is this the kind of *relief* the People were promised? Is this the *reduction of expenditures* they were persuaded would flow from the accession of the Whigs to power? The last year of Mr. Van Buren's administration cost the country a fraction over *twenty-seven millions*:—this the Whigs said was outrageous extravagance, and they were put in office to reduce the amount;—how have they set about it? By *increasing* the amount near *eight millions* in the first six months of their reign!

These are FACTS, and it becomes men of all parties to examine them calmly and dispassionately.

Eyes opening!—We heard recently of an industrious mechanic in one of the villages of our State, (an ardent log-cabin Whig in 1840,) declaring that he was perfectly disgusted at the course of his party. "For," said he, "I was induced to believe, that if the Whigs could get into power, money would be plenty, business take new life, and all things become prosperous. Accordingly, I spent more than one hundred dollars in building log-cabins, and lost weeks in attending meetings, shows, &c., and it has all *never benefitted me a single cent.*" Many other honest laboring men could tell the same sad tale! But if such individuals will hold on a little longer they will get the "Relief" they fought for in 1840—to wit: a TAX of *twenty per cent.* on their *sugar*, *coffee* and *salt*.

More Family Jars.—The cruel indifference with which the Federalists have treated their coadjutors in the last Presidential election, the *Coons*, has created quite a split in the party. A Maine paper says, a venerable cooney of that State was lately seen "sitting on a rail," in a particularly snarlish mood, venting the most bitter curses upon the ingratitude of politicians, and the emptiness of "Whiggery" in particular. And an Illinois paper also states, that the *Coon* branch of the party in that State is in open rebellion. They are holding their own "hard-cider" conventions, building their own "log-cabins," and declare that they mean to set up for themselves, and take Bela Badger, the "Buck-eye Blacksmith," and Ned Stanly of North Carolina for their leaders. We thought Ned's vanity had lately received a flattering accession from some quarter or other.

The Whigs call their proposed Bank a "Fiscal Agent." Well, the Sub-Treasury was also a "Fiscal Agent," and they having *repealed* the latter, cannot dispute the right of the Democrats to *repeal* the former.

An aged Clergyman.—There is a Baptist Clergyman in New York, in the 107th year of his age, still engaged in preaching. His voice and enunciation are said to be very distinct, notwithstanding his age.

"See how a plain tale will put them down."—The following broad charge against Col. WHEELER appeared in the last Charlotte Journal:

"As the Colonel has made a boast of his integrity, we will extract a small item from Report No. 18, 26th Congress 2d Session, on the expenditures of the Branch Mint at Charlotte.

"1838. April 30. Voucher No. 6, To Trotter and Alexander for a Clock, $65 00.

"Now we can prove that the Colonel never gave more than 50 dollars for this Clock; why he charged the government 65 dollars the people must judge. If the Colonel denies this statement, we stand prepared to prove it."

In reply to the above, we are requested by Mr. TROTTER to insert the following:

We do hereby certify, that on the 30th April, 1838, we received from *John H. Wheeler*, Superintendent of the Mint, the sum of sixty-five dollars, in specie or its equivalent, that being the amount of our account against the Mint, which account was for an eight-day Clock for the Mint, placed in the office of the Chief Coiner to regulate the hours of work;—which Clock is still there, we understand. And the account was for not only this Clock, but for a pair of Candle-sticks, snuffers and tray, which amounted to the sum of sixty-five dollars, and which was paid to us as before stated.

Witness, our hands, this 11th August, 1841.

THOS. TROTTER,
For Trotter & Alexander.

The tide of Proscription.—The tyrannical system of removals from office for a difference of political sentiment, as carried out by the present administration, is sweeping from office almost every good man in the land, and filling their places with men of the most doubtful character, in many instances. Among the long list of proscriptions, however, that of *Francis S. Key*, removed by Mr. Webster from the office of U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, will excite the most patriotic indignation, when we look back to the history of the past.

During the last war, while the British fleet lay in Chesapeak Bay, Mr. KEY went on board one of the British vessels under a flag of truce, to endeavor to procure the release of a friend who was there detained a prisoner of war. The British commander having determined to attack Baltimore that night, would not let Mr. K. return, but also kept him a prisoner, for fear he would disclose the designs of our enemies. The attack was made, and, in the darkness of the night, Mr. KEY could see only by the flash of the cannon that the "star-spangled banner" still waved over Fort M'Henry. Unable to raise a hand to assist his countrymen, amid the noise of battle, he gave vent to his feelings in the following lines, so universally admired for their beauty and soul-stirring eloquence;

"STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

"O! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming—
Whose broad stripes and bright stars thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

"On the shore dimly seen thro' the mist of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream:
'Tis the star-spangled banner!—O, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

"And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more!
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave;
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

"O! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand,
Between their lov'd home and the war's desolation,
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the Heaven-rescued land,
Praise the power that hath made and preserv'd us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"*In God is our trust!*"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

No doubt, being the author of this patriotic song—like being a subscriber to the Extra Globe—was considered just cause of removal by Mr. Webster;—for, while Mr. KEY was thus pouring forth his patriotic eloquence, and perilling his life in his country's cause, Mr. Webster was in Congress taking the side of the British, by denouncing the war on our part as "wicked and unjust," and voting against granting troops or funds to carry it on.—But Mr. Webster is now a "whig," and is rewarded with office and honors, while Mr. KEY, for daring to be a Democrat, is deemed unworthy of the confidence of his country. Indeed, "the times *are* sadly out of joint."

Great Democratic Meeting in New York!—the Ball of "Repeal" moving onward!—An immense number of the Democracy of the 1st Senatoreal District of New York (including New York City, and Kings and Richmond counties) assembled at the Park in the City, on the 29th ultimo, to express their opinions in regard to a National Bank, the question of a REPEAL of its charter, &c. The meeting is said to have been the largest ever held in the city. The *Evening Post* says:

"The meeting, after the reading of the resolutions, was addressed by Mr. Vanderpool. As his powerful voice raised the watchword of REPEAL, the cry was responded from all sides, and the applause was deafening. He warned the capitalist, of the day, the Hopes and Rothschilds and Barings abroad, and the Astors at home, that if they meddled with the stock they did it at their peril. The bank created by Congress under the pretext of being for the service of the people, would be strangled by the hands of Congress at the people's order.

"Major Davezac being next called upon, addressed the meeting briefly, and amidst frequent applauses. 'They are forging chains at Washington,' said he, 'to bind the people; but the links are wrought of brittle metal, and one gigantic blow dealt by the popular arm will shiver, like worthless glass, the shackles they may rivet upon us.'

"Major Davezac illustrated the "compromise," offered by Mr. Clay with a view of sweetening the bank for the palate of the whigs who profess an attachment to state rights, by the following story: An old Frenchman living in North Carolina, who had six daughters, four of whom were married, was one day expatiating on the excellence and kindness of his paternal discipline. "I never," said he, "marry off any of my daughter wizout asking their consent—nevair. I am too good father for that. But if they vill not consent to marry the man I give them, by gar I make them, because I know best what is for dere good." The States, said Major Davezac, are to be treated worse than the Frenchman treated his daughter, for their consent is not to be asked, but presumed from their silence."

The Preamble and Resolutions adopted are ably drawn. We have only room for the following:

"*Resolved*, That not only is the Constitution, both in letter and spirit, utterly hostile to the creation of a National Bank; but it is now universally admitted, that the sagacious patriots who framed that sacred instrument, refused to include among the powers delegated to Congress, authority to incorporate an institution of the kind: it will, therefore, be the bounden duty of the friends of the constitution, if such a deleterious infringement of its integrity is perpetrated, to devote their whole energies to restore its original purity, and transmit it unsullied to posterity.

"*Resolved*, That as the powers which will be vested in a National Bank, if one is incorporated, are capable of extension until it may ultimately become too powerful to be overthrown without violence, good policy dictates that we should be ready for a vigorous assault upon it, before its fatal talons are firmly fixed in the vitals of the country, and before it strengthens itself for resistance by sucking our heart's blood; therefore, in advance of its birth, we do hereby pledge ourselves to oppose in every legitimate manner, any bank that may be created, and to support no man for any executive or legislative office, who is not in favor of the immediate REPEAL of its charter.

"*Resolved*, That the right of the legislative power to repeal any former act of legislation, is a vital principle in the theory of popular sovereignty; it has "grown with the growth, and strengthened with the strength of human liberty;" and is emphatically "a right inestimable to freemen, and formidable to tyrants only."

"*Resolved*, That the Representatives in Congress from the counties composing this Senatorial district, are hereby instructed, in the event of the chartering of a National Bank, to PROTEST, either by themselves, or conjointly with other members, against the same, as a violation, both of the Constitution, and the principles of equal rights; and to give notice to all whom it may concern, that such a Bank will meet with "uncompromising hostility" until it is totally destroyed; and that an attested copy of this resolution be transmitted to each of those gentlemen."

The late Elections.—In *Lincoln*, the vote for Superior Court Clerk stood—for *Hoke* 888, *Michal* 419. For County Court Clerk, *Cansler* (no opposition) 1,237. The school law was rejected—808 against, to 440 for it.

J. M. Webb was elected Superior, and *J. M. Logan*, County Court Clerk of Rutherford.

C. C. Durham was elected Superior, and *R. Champion* (both Democrats) County Court Clerk of the new County of Cleaveland.

The Ball is rolling!—Elections are just over for Governor and members of the State Legislature in Tennessee, and for members of the Legislature in Indiana and Kentucky. The few returns received are very cheering. The one county in Tennessee heard from (Washington) gave POLK, the Democratic Candidate for Governor, 13 more votes than he got in 1839, when he was elected by 2,500, and 141 more than Van Buren received last fall. A full Democratic delegation is returned to the Legislature.

Two counties heard from in Indiana, have elected Democrats to the Legislature. In one of these counties, Gen. Harrison's majority last fall was 360, and in the other 721. The letter from which we gather the above, says: "In another county just heard from, where the whig majority last fall was very large, the whole Whig ticket is defeated."

In Fayette county, Ky., (Mr. Clay's county) *Marshall*, Dem., is elected by about 200 over a son of Henry Clay. This county was Whig heretofore.

"The Poor Man's Party."—Before the last Presidential election, the Whigs proclaimed themselves the *"poor man's party;"*—they promised if they got into office to guard the rights of the poor, and grant them immediate relief from their distresses. They have redeemed their promises by *taxing sugar*, and *coffee*, and *salt*, TWENTY PER CENT! or, taking *one-fifth* of all the poor man buys as a tax to Government.

Temperance Reform.—The Temperance reformers at the North have commenced a war upon the old republican beverage *cider*. They declare it to be an intoxicating drink, containing 7½ per cent. of alcohol, and that *two quarts* of it taken at one time, will be sure to make the drinker drunk.

The *Farmers' Register* for the present month is on our table. We annex the table of contents:

Original Communications.—Liming land without any beneficial result; James river water-borne marl, and its expenses. Lime and cement from stone marl; Manurings, improvement; Ornamental groves; "Best time for cutting timber;" Marl in Alabama; Nut grass—inquiry; On the relation of the constitution of soils to their fertility and improvement; Trial of Hussey's reaping machine; Another trial of the reaping machine; Agricultural statistics—furnished in connexion with the late census of the United States; On indicating and describing grasses; Wild onion; Failing to give literary credits; The cost of transferring the money of the government—the cost of exchange—and the agency of a national bank for lessening both; Explanations in regard to a part of Mr. Turner's address; The season and crops; The prices of wheat; The muscardine of silk worms; Cure for the poll-evil. Castrating colts; monthly summary of news.

Selections.—French and American rural comforts; Extirpation of sassafras sprouts; State aid to agriculture in New York; Pear trees; Compost dressing for mowing grounds; Subsoil ploughing; An experiment in fattening white and Berkshire pigs; Of bottom heat; Burmuda grass; New mode of transplanting turnips; Application of bones to grass lands; Guano manure; Green crops—Ploughing with cows; The wire worm. Benefit of trampling wheat; The scour in calves; Agriculture of the Netherlands; On irrigation; Sketches of Normandy; On the use of lime as manure; The pork business at Cincinnati; The salving of sheep, with a view to the protection of the animal without the deterioration of the fleece; Agricultural legislation; An account of the insects injurious to turnips; Cultivation of the filbert; Remedy for the bite of a snake; The rose bug; Use of iron; Management of bees; The subtended hive; Address to the Henrico Agricultural Society; Garlic; Locality of the canker-worm

Quære.—What has become of the Florida War? Come, gentleman Whigs, give us some account of "your battles, murders, and sudden deaths;" your "imminent hair-breadth 'scapes by field and flood." Have you achieved no victories yet? How many squaws have you captured? how many ponies?—We have given Mr. Bell a twelvemonth to wind up the Seminoles. He had better send General Gaines down there, with this lady. The General can fight them, and Madam treat with them for peace. It will be rather picturesque to see her making a speech to a ring of grim warriors, in the centre of a hammock, and burying the hatchet, exchanging wampum with Halleck, Tustenuggee, or smoking the calumet with Short Grass.

Petersburg Statesman.

Midshipman Crawford, of the U. S. Navy, was recently drowned in the Delaware Bay.

FOR THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

SELF-EXAMINING SOCIETY.

MR. EDITOR: Among the many societies established in our country to extend the principles of christianity, and improve the morals of the People, it is a subject of real regret, that while so laudable a zeal is manifested, and so much pains taken to remove the mote out of our neighbor's eye, there should be no society formed, no pains taken to induce men first to cast the beam out of their own; or, in other words, a society whose end and aim should be, the examination of our own hearts and lives, to see if we are not guilty of some habits and vices equally as bad as those we are so ready to condemn in our neighbor, and which equally need reforming.

A society of this character, it seems to me, ought to take the lead of all others; for, it should be the first object of our exertions to suppress the vices and follies of our own hearts. "Physician, heal thyself," is an admonition coming from high authority, and as applicable to the Scribes and Pharisees now, as it was eighteen hundred years ago.

Did the members of our popular societies, as well as others, take half the pains to examine themselves and correct their own faults, that they do to hunt up and expose the faults and follies of others, how much more like christians would they act! How much more happy and peaceable would be the condition of every community! And were a society for self-examination once instituted, and as popular as some societies are, how diminished would be the amount of running to and fro and scandal-bearing, and the number of those in high places hypocritically thanking God that they are "not like other men"!

In view of these reflections, Mr. Editor, I am induced to send you the following Constitution for a "Self-Examining Society." It is doubtless imperfect and susceptible of much improvement; however, it will serve to call attention to the subject, which is my only object:

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be known by the name of "the Self-Examining Society of Charlotte and its vicinity." It shall be composed of members of both sexes, whose heads and hearts are susceptible of, and who desire, moral improvement.

ART. II. The object of this society shall be, while we may see the faults of others, to feel and correct our own. To suppress all manner of deceit and hypocrisy, slander and defamation, back-biting and evil speaking, with all that tends to injure or defraud our neighbor, either of his property or character.

ART. III. This society shall be independent of all other societies. Each member shall be vested with full power and privilege to attend to his own concerns, and shall make it his duty to mind his own business and let that of others alone. No President, Vice President, Secretary, Spie, Informer, Committee or Delegate shall ever be chosen to watch over the conduct of others, or make report of their neighbor's mis-doings, until the work of charity has begun at home.

ART. IV. There shall be no public or private meetings of this Society to manage their concerns, or hear lectures delivered; but it shall be the duty of every member to meet himself alone every day, and listen to the lectures of his own conscience.

ART. V. No money shall be raised from time to time, for funds to support this Society, or to circulate self-examining tracts, or to pay orators for delivering addresses to convince us how much easier it is to find fault with others than ourselves.

ART. VI. Every member of this Society shall pay due regard to temperance in eating and drinking, and every thing else. But each shall be their own judge of what they shall eat, and what they shall drink, and what withal they shall be clothed;—while gluttony, drunkenness, and tight-lacing shall be left to the gnawings of conscience and to consumption, and all that popular reproach they deserve.

ART. VII. Every thing shall be called by its right name. Bitter shall not be substituted for sweet, nor sweet for bitter, and men shall not call for beer, when they mean rum, nor for cider or wine, when they mean brandy or gin. No inn-keeper shall put wine into french brandy bottles for the use of his temperance customers; and no grocer or merchant shall sell preparations of whiskey for madeira or malaga wine—for this is not right.

ART. VIII. Every member of this Society shall be allowed to drink tea or coffee, cold water or hot water, buttermilk or lemonade, as suits them best, or to chew or smoke tobacco, or take snuff, when not offensive to the company they are in, without being subject to excommunication from good society, or to the buffettings of cold water pharisees.

ART. IX. No member of this Society shall ever set themselves up above their fellows, or attempt to establish their own character and consequence by blackening his neighbor's name, thinking to make his own appear the whiter; but it shall be the duty of every one to examine their own hearts and dispositions, and set a double guard against the sin that most easily besets themselves.

ART. X. Good society shall not be exclusively formed out of the aristocracy of wealth, nor out of civil or religious professions: it shall include the poor who are honest, intelligent, and industrious, as well as the rich.

ART. XI. The members of this Society shall seek to do good, and not evil—love and not hate each other, and when reviled, shall not revile again,—shall bear with the faults and infirmities of others—knowing that they themselves are but frail beings. They shall respect the virtues and talents of all men;—nor shall that honor and deference be omitted, which is justly due to the working part of community—to the Farmers and the Mechanics, and to all whose honest labor is a public, as well as private benefit.

A Society instituted upon the above principles, Mr. Editor, might suit the meridian of other villages and communities as well as our own.

A FARMER.

Murder and Suicide.—The N. Y. Com. Adv. has a horrid account of a murder and suicide at Lyme, Ct. Atwill Tucker, a laborer in the employ of Dr. Noyes, under the influence of rum, threatened the life of Dr. N. with whom he had previously had a quarrel. The Dr. immediately procured a warrant for the arrest of Tucker, and it was put into the hands of J. H. Huntley, who, in proceeding to serve it, was shot by Tucker and died in about 15 minutes. The murderer was pursued into a swamp, where he shot himself before he could be overtaken.

When sober, (says the Com. Adv.) Tucker was an excellent workman, and an honest man, but when under the influence of liquor he was as furious as a tiger.

The Hic Jacet of Whiggery.—Mr. Stanley, in a fanfaronade of nonsense in the House of Representatives, the other day, said—"He hoped to live to see it written on their tomb-stones that he was a member of the extra session of the twenty-seventh Congress." [Roars of laughter, especially from one side of the house.]

This is equal to the Irish orator, who exclaimed, when inveighing against the French Revolutionists, "What would you think, to see the heads of the honorable members of this house, and *your own head, Mr. Speaker*, cut off and laid on that table?"—*Petersburg Statesman.*

☞ We heard an old democrat, who has been hard cidered for a few years past, say the other day: "I am perfectly satisfied of my error; I shall go with the whigs no longer."

That a large portion of the *late* whig party have been deceived into the support of federalism, we never for a moment doubted; neither have we ever doubted but that they will, in the end, be convinced of the deception that has been practised upon them, and abandon their old enemies.—*Knoxville Argus.*

Patriotism.—James Watson Webb, of New York, says, "it is well known that he had no desire for the office of Post-Master after the salary had been reduced by locofoco legislation, from $30,000 to $6,000

"No proscription for opinon's sake!"—Col. John H. Wheeler, the able and faithful Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, has been removed, on account of his political opinions, to make way for one of the most rancorous partsans in the State. Col. Gaither is a gentleman, and can, and no doubt will, make a good officer, but it cannot be denied that he is a most zealous and active partisan politician. He was a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention, took the stump in favor of the nominee of that Convention, and contributed to the success of the Federal ticket in the State more, perhaps, than any other man in the West. But it is not to the *appointment* that we object, but the *removal*, and the utter disregard of principle shown therein. The Federal party came into power pledged to "proscribe proscription," yet no Administration has ever carried the practice so far, as has the present. How can the people any longer trust a party, which thus forgets all its promises and violates all its pledges so soon after it comes into power?—*Lincoln Repub.*

Repeal.—Mr. Calhoun, the intrepid and noble minded South Carolina Senator, in presenting certain resolutions to the Senate, on Friday, is reported to made use of the following language.

"The moment the Bank party came into power, its first object was to pass those measures which are to lead or insure a bank charter, which is to be carried in defiance of all warning and opposition. If there could be any doubt of the right of the repeal, would not such a course not only justify, but demand it? The opposition here has given open and fair notice—the country has given notice, that such charters must be repealed. How, then, in the face of all this, can there be any pretext for branding as monstrous or unconstitutional the determination to repeal? It was his (Mr. Calhoun's) solemn belief that a National Bank is incompatible with the republican institutions of this country."

This doctrine of "repeal" is destined to become one of the most popular that has ever been presented to the people. The distinguished statesmen of the democratic party, from all parts of the Union, have given it their heartiest sanction, while it is spreading among their various constituents with the speed and force of lightning.—*New York Post.*

The following is a full confirmation of our late intelligence of the want of foundation for the rumor of a detected conspiracy among she slaves in Louisiana:

BAYOU SARA, JULY 26, 1841.

I arrived here at 1 o'clock to-day, and the trial of the negroes had just terminated. It has all ended in smoke. The negroes are all acquitted, as no evidence whatever could be found against them, and likewise the white man named Mills. The trial was conducted before Judge Wyms and six jurymen, according to the black code. All is quiet now, and the city is itself again, which means as much as that it is exceedingly full.—*N. O. Bee.*

Bloody Battle in the Indian Country.—The St Louis (Missouri) Argus gives the subjoined account of a recent event in the "Far West:"

"Large numbers of Indians, negroes and mongrels, from Florida, have been placed upon the borders of Arkansas and Missouri. By a gentleman direct from Fort Leavenworth, we learn that some 600 negroes from Florida and runaways from the Choctaws and Cherokees and from the whites, united with a few Indians and perhaps, a few white men, have been gradually associated in the fastnesses west of Arkansas. Not long since they marched high up Red River and camped for the purpose of hunting buffalo. They built a very tolerable Fort with logs surrounded with a ditch, to protect themselves against all dangers. They caught but few buffalo, and therefore, to supply their wants, invaded the possessions of the Choctaws and carried off cattle, poultry, grain, &c. The Choctaws followed them, but finding their numbers and fortifications an overmatch, they retired and sent to Fort Gibson for the U. States Dragoons. Capt. Moore, of Company D, was sent to capture them with three companies of Dragoons, but after arriving upon the Red River, he found their entrenchments too strong and their number too great to venture an attack. He accordingly sent to Fort Towson and was re-enforced with a fine company of infantry and a couple of pieces of cannon.

The cannon were shortly brought to bear upon the works, and soon made the splinters fly and the logs move so *queerly*, that the refugees, at a signal, rushed outside of the fortifications and began to form upon the Prairie in front of their works. Ere they fully succeeded in doing so, Capt. Moore and his gallant Dragoons charged upon them at full gallop.

The carnage that ensued is represented as terrific—the Dragoons routed them in all directions, and, after putting large numbers to the sword, succeeded in conquering *the whole body!* The conduct of the Dragoons is represented as worthy of all commendation as regards both skill and bravery. The bravery and numbers of the refugees availed absolutely nothing against the irresistible charge of the mounted Dragoons.

This decisive blow will give security to that exposed portion of our frontier, and convince the refugee negroes and Indians that our Dragoons may not be trifled with. The loss of the Dragoons was unknown to our informant—he said an express brought the news to the Fort.

The Buckeye Blacksmith.—From an article in the last Globe, it appears that John W. Baer is *not* removed, but has entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office of Indian Agent at Upper Sandusky, Ohio. On his way thither it is stated that he declared at a hotel in the presence of several persons, that *it was his intention to cheat the d—d Indians out of money enough to last him his lifetime.* And yet the Federal *whig administration keep him in office!*—*Knoxville Argus.*

Mitchell the Forger.—In the New York Sessions on Wednesday, the Recorder, after hearing counsel on habeas corpus, to show cause why Mitchell should not be admitted to bail, decided that he might be admitted to bail, in $1.500 upon each indictment, the bail to justify in double the amount required, and to be perfectly satisfactory to the District Attorney.—A person was accordingly brought up by Mitchell's lawyer, but not proving *altogether* satisfactory, the Recorder promptly refused to receive him.

A Fair Business Transaction.—A fellow was engaged to a girl in Maine, but liked her sister better than he did her. Wishing to be off with the old love before he was on with the new, he asked his betrothed what she would take to release him; she replied that about sixty-two dollars she thought was as much as he was worth; whereupon he ponied up the dust, took a quit claim, and married the sister.—*Picayune.*

Yellow Fever is raging at *Key West* and *Havana*. It has appeared also in New Orleans.

Some wag, at a late Temperance dinner, recommended that the *Temperance cause* be carried on with *ardent spirits*.

A Horrible murder.—On Sunday morning week, Miss Cecilia Rogers, (who formerly attended John Anderson's tobacco store in Broadway, and was known as the 'The beautiful cigar girl,') left her home, 126 Nassau st., for a walk; and at the corner of Theatre Alley, she was met and accosted by a young man, apparently an acquaintance, with whom she proceeded toward Barclay st. as if for an excursion to Hoboken. Nothing farther was heard of her that day by her friends; and, alarmed by her nonappearance, they advertised for her in Tuesday's papers. Still nothing was seen or heard of her till Wednesday, when Mr. H. G. Luther and two other gentlemen, who were passing the Sybil's Cave, near Castle Point, Hoboken, in a sail boat, were shocked by the sight of the body of a young female in the water. They brought it ashore, a coroner's inquest was summoned, and it was proved to be the body of Miss Rogers, and it was evident that she had been horribly outraged and murdered! The inquest returned a verdict of murder by some person or persons unknown.

We understand that the deceased was a young woman of good character, and was soon to have been married to a worthy young man of this city. It is added that suspicion rests on a young man who has absented himself from the city since the murder was committed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Died,

In this County, on Tuesday, the 10th instant, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. *Sarah Cathey*, aged 68 years, 1 month and 16 days. Mrs. C. had been a member of the Presbyterian Church from an early period of her life, and by her walk and conversation, adorned the faith she professed, and died in the full hope of an eternal rest. Her numerous relations and friends, therefore, mourn not as those who have no hope.

In this place, on the 10th inst., *Margaret Eliza*, infant daughter of Robert and Pamelia Johnson, aged 6 months and 20 days.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber having just returned from the North, offers for sale, (unusually low for cash,) the most extensive and beautiful assortment of

Jewellery and Fancy Articles

Ever brought to this market. His stock comprises every article usually kept in similar establishments. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

S. P. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, Aug. 10, 1841. 23...F

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13...F

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

Thomas Trotter

STILL continues to repair *Clocks and Watches* in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of materials. His Shop is in the Jewellery Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Courthouse, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully, so as to merit encouragement.

☞ His price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH. [Charlotte, July 6, 1841...4w

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscriber would inform his customers, andiall those who wish to have their Sprag WOOL Carded at his Machine, that they would do well to bring it on as soon as possible, as he intends closing the business perhaps in September, and there will, after that time, be no more carding done at his Machine this season. J. STIREWALT.

Mill Hill, Cabarrus Co., Aug. 3, 1841. 22

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8...F

Notice.

THE ill health of Wm. Alexander rendering him unable to attend to closing the business of the late firm of Alexander & Brothers, the subscriber will remain in Charlotte from this date for that purpose. All persons having open accounts with the firm, must come forward and close them either by cash or note between this and the ensuing Superior Court, if they wish to save cost. The subscriber may at all times be found at his office, two doors south of Mr. Carson's store.

ADAM ALEXANDER.
Aug. 10, 1841. 23...F

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.
Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the Estate of *James Gattis*, deceased, late of Mecklenburg county, the subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payments must be made; and to those having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery.

JOHN BLOUNT, Adm'r.
August 3, 1841. 22...3w

MISCELLANY.

From the Southern Botanico Medical Journal.

INFATUATION.

A physician in Albany, New York, says, "We read last week a heart-sickening account of the decease of a fine and amiable young lady who fell a victim to fashion—she laced herself to death! Apart from the prevailing infatuation which leads females to commit elegant and refined suicide, she is said to have been an uncommonly intelligent and promising girl. The body presented a dreadful sight. The ribs were contracted to within half their natural circumference, and the shoulder blades were actually lapped over each other! The chest was of course extremely narrow, and not half the natural room was left for the action of the heart, and the inspiration of air into the lungs. The consequence was death."

He who attempts to war against any dominant fashion, particularly where the ladies are interested, wars against fearful odds; nevertheless, as journalists, as faithful exposers of the good and evil things that surround mankind, and contribute so essentially to his happiness, or misery, we shall deliberately perform that duty according to the best of our limited qualifications. The article above headed "Infatuation," is only one of thousands of instances, we doubt not, in our land! "She laced herself to death!" As a general observation, young ladies are not so censurable for this fault as their mothers, or those who supervise them. Let us take a single example for illustration: Here is a young lady eleven or twelve years of age, of fair and good proportion, enjoying perfect health, and who, if permitted to continue unmolested by a disgraceful notion of pride, would be found, at the arrival of maturity, still in possession of a plethoric and vigorous constitution, which so pleases and charms in the female—and to which the admiration and homage of our love is most frequently yielded. But she is not suffered to remain and grow up as the author of her existence designed her! but the most absurd, the most foolish of all fashions that ever prevailed in any age of the world, now governs her habits! Nature formed her features lovely, and designed her habits to correspond, but she violates both, as the sequel will show. A very brief anatomical description of the waist of the female may be necessary that one may more fully comprehend the danger, deformity and consequent ill-health that must inevitably follow the practice of tight lacing.

The thorax, so called, is that part of the human system formed by the ribs latterally, by the spine posterially, and by the breast bone arterially, which last portion or part of the thorax, at the age we are contemplating, consists mostly of a substance called cartilage, or gristle; as does also some two or three inches of the extremities of each rib that joins it. Contained within the cavity of the thorax are two organs, the most important to notice at this time, viz: the lungs and heart, with their appendages and connexions.

Externally, several layers of muscles cross each other, having very little or no connexion, except at their margins where they, in some degree, interlace. The ribs are attached to the spine with such a degree of obliquity—that is, the front extremity of each rib is considerably lower than the extremity which is connected to the spine—so that, at every respiration, the thorax becomes dilated by being forced upwards. This is the natural motion, and the muscles of the waist, we have seen, have no intermediate, firm attachment, but are so applied, so fitted, that free motion is absolutely necessary to a condition of health, every time we breathe. Fashion now steps in and assumes supreme control, and invests our young lady with all the paraphernalia of her order—at the time, too, when a change is put on to the female system, and the free exercise of every limb and muscle, unembarrassed, unrestrained by "tight lacing," is most needed.

Nature's laws of the physical system must not be violated by habits of extreme refinement. She is informed, she is now a young lady, and to run and romp, and take such exercise as instinctive nature would prompt her, is ungenteel, ungraceful, and very vulgar! The lacing apparatus is put on, therefore, and all her motions are habitually circumscribed—the full expansion of the chest is never allowed to take place—the soft cartilagenous substance that joins almost all the front portion of the thorax, and is susceptible of being moulded to any impression, is, by the constant compression externally, forced in, or down, or up, or any way but the right way; the ribs, also, suffer a little deformity, being turned in, and compelled to grow so; the external muscles become paralyzed and unhealthy for want of a free circulation: the natural cavity of the lungs is very much diminished, and consequently their functions embarrassed and impaired, and the heart itself, the fountain head of life, is pushed aside from its natural position. Now, what is the consequence of all this? What advantages does she gain? Has her health been firm and good during these five years of bondage? Has she rested well of nights, or has her sleep been disturbed by frightful dreams and sudden startings? Has she never suffered with headache, or a dizziness which sometimes would almost prostrate her upon the floor? Or, cold feet and hands—heavy dragging pains in the sides—a depraved appetite—a heavy deep-seated pain in the region of the liver, or parts where the seat of injury has been applied? If we are answered negatively, let us illustrate still further by analogy, and suppose the same rule of confinement has been applied to the arm or leg—that for five years a roller, or bandage, has been daily bound tight around the limb; that a commencement was made at the time our young lady first put on her corsets: that an equal degree only of force has been applied in the two cases, and during the same time: Will any one pretend to say that the limb so bound is now as strong as the other? looks or feels as well? On the other hand, has it not been deprived of a free circulation, suffered much pain, and a great diminution of its functions? The ladies may be assured that, if in the one case, the limb has experienced any misery and perished in part by such rigid rules of discipline, it is no less certain that "tight lacing," has had its beneficial influence in the other, in producing a train of chronic diseases which sweep thousands to a premature grave.

The cavity of the lungs, it has been said, is greatly diminished, and that cavity, too, which in every breath we draw, becomes perfectly filled by their inflation. The natural consequence of this want of room in so vital a part is, a diminished action, a weakness, an inability of the lungs to properly discharge their duty. The parietes, or sides, of the thorax are forced in upon the lungs till adhesion takes place, which produces still greater embarrassment; pain is now felt at every respiration, and short breath by any little exercise, especially in walking up stairs or on ascending ground; a chronic inflamation supervenes, attended with more or less cough—at first, dry and hacking.

The lungs themselves are deformed—that is, not being allowed room to become expanded, their volume, to a given extent, is abridged—taking an upward or downward direction, displacing and disqualifying other organs, in turn, from discharging their appropriate functions. And what is the compensation for this deformity, this loss of health, this constitution weakened for life, to say nothing of a premature death? The mere gratification of an absurd, inconsistent notion of pride!

Time.—Old! call you me? Ay! when the Almighty spoke creation into birth, I was there. Then was I born mid the bloom and verdure of Paradise. I gazed upon the young world, radiant with celestial smiles. I rose upon the pinions the first morn, and caught the sweet dew drops as they fell and sparkled on the bowers of the garden. Ere the foot of man was heard sounding in this wilderness, I gazed upon its thousand rivers, flashing in light, and reflecting the broad sun, like a thousand jewels upon their bosoms. The cataracts sent up their anthems in these solitudes, and none was here to listen to the new born melody but I! The fawns bounded over the new born hills and drank at the limpid streams, ages before an arm was raised to injure or make them afraid. For thousands of years the morning star rose in beauty upon these unpeopled shores, and its twin sister of the eve flamed in the forehead of the sky, with no eye to admire their rays but mine.—Ay! call me old? Babylon and Assyria, Palmyra and Thebes, rose, flourished and fell, and I beheld them in their glory and their decline. Scarce a melancholy ruin marks the place of their existence but when their first stones were laid in the earth I was there! Mid all the glory, splendor and wickedness, I was in their busy streets, and crumbling the magnificent piles and their gorgeous palaces to the earth. My books will show a long and fearful account against them. I control the fate of empires, I give their period of glory and splendor; but in their birth I conceal in them the seeds of decay, they must go down, be humbled in the dust—their proud heads be bowed down before the rising glories of young nations, to whose prosperity there will also come a date and a day of decline. I poise my wing over the earth, and watch the course and doings of its inhabitants. I call up the violets upon the hills, and crumble the gray ruins to the ground. I am the agent of a higher power, to give life and to take it away. I spread silken tresses upon the brow of the young, and plant grey hairs on the head of the aged man. Dimples and smiles, at my bidding, lurk around the lips of the innocent child, and I furrow the brow of the aged with wrinkles. Old, call ye me? aye, but when will my days be numbered? When will time end and eternity begin? When will the waters—the universe be rolled up and the new world commence its revolution? Not till He, who first bid me begin my flight, so orders it. When His purposes, who called me into being, are accomplised; then, and not till then, and no one can proclaim the hour, I shall go to the place of all living.

Hoosiers.—The Yankees have long been known, and properly appreciated. Other aliases are coming into use among our countrymen, which it will be necessary to understand. The most important belong to the Hoosiers. These are locally the people of Indiana, and generally the emigrants from the Southern States who settle in any of the free States of the Northwest. They are a class who, like the Jews and Yankees, can be known by their habits and customs wherever they are. The Hoosiers are found in great numbers in flat boats on the Mississippi. One of their cargoes down the river is corn and pigs. The corn is unshelled and unhusked. The pigs eat corn, and the Hoosiers corn and pig, until they get to New Orleans, when the pigs, the remainder of the corn, and the flat, are all sold and the Hoosiers wend their way up the stream again. Their apparel is much of it made of a peculiar domestic fabric which they manufacture without the aid of protection, called Hoosier Jeans. They are, in almost all respects a people quite unlike the Yankee.

The buckeye tree has given its name to the people of Ohio. Harrison was a buckeye candidate, and in honor of him his partisans then erected buckeye liberty polls over against the Hickory trees of the Jackson men. They also made themselves hats of buckeye bark, arm chairs of the wood, and beads of the nuts.

The Michiganians go by the gentlemanly name of Wolverines, and the people of Wisconsin are Badgers.

The refuges from the trouble of the Northern colony have brought with them a name, which being the result of an effort to pronounce their country and their history in one word, has come out Connucks.

The Missourians are very incorrectly named Pukes; the Tennesseeans "Corn Crackers," and the Virginians Tuckahoes.

In Illinois a great many men formerly went to the lead mines to work in winter, and returned down stream in the spring to their farms. Their migrations being in some correspondence with the movements of the fish in the river, these people came to be called Suckers.

The inhabitants of the Keystone State are known abroad by the sonorous name of Pennsylvanians: but at home the old stock of the country are familiarly known as Pennemites.

The Novascotians are called Blue Noses; but that is nothing to us. Every thing is blue down here.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

A Great Recitation.—The following, from the N. O. Crescent City, is the best thing of the kind we ever read:

"The schoolmaster was in a great hurry—he had received a note from his dulcina, and the "geography "class was disposed of in double quick time.

"Polynesia, where situated, what are the products, the inhabitants, latitude and longitude, &c., how bounded?" shrieked the little pedagogue, to a huge red-headed boy, whose face bore the expression of a turkey's egg, with feet like battering rams.

"Pollykneeshia is an independent group of islands in the anterior of the desart of Saraharra, on the coast of Cornwall. Its producks is bilin springs, cucumbers, tortoise shell canibals, and some times wimin and childern. The inhabitents is, for the most part, Kalmuc Tartars, and tothers is Shakers and Injuns. Latitude and longitude ditto. It is bounded on all sides by the Chinese wall which was erected to prevent the nocturnal visits of the equator into the Carpian sea, and on the South by the Spareribbean ishmushes, and the promontories which is uncommonly kivered at high water mark with Shetland ponies and other animals of the same class. The religion is like the producks, intolerance and idle worship."

The thermometer *got high* before dinner time yesterday, and *fell down* in the evening, says the Boston Post. The editor calls the attention of temperance societies to the fact.

Dialogue at a Boarding House.—"Digby, will you take some of this butter?"

"Thank you, Quilp, I belong to a temperance society—can't take any thing *strong*," replied Digby.

"Circumstances alter cases," as the cat said when she jumped in the printer's case.

The Indiana Democrat says that the Hon. *John M'Clean*, a prominent whig of that State, *James Rariden*, Esq., a late member of Congress, and *Jonathan M'Carty*, one of the Harrison whig Electors, have abandoned the "whig" party—as they conceive the administration to have abandoned the ground on which it came into power. They may well say that!

No one, says Jerome, loves to tell a tale of scandal except to him who loves to hear it. Learn, then, to rebuke and check the detracting tongue, by showing that you do not listen to it with pleasure.

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

PROSPECTUS.

The publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of $40,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgment of the Senate of the Union to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may recieve from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contribution by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly-paper, will patronize the cheaper publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of $3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstaces, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful press of his party.

The EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th May, and ending on the 19th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter. The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the proceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX will begin with the extra session of Congress, to commence on Monday, the 31st of May next, and will be continued during the session. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the APPENDIX will contain all the speeches on both sides of important subjects, at full length, as written out or revised by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of *each* than there will be weeks in the sesson. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a vauable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete epitome of the political and legislative history of the period.

Subscriptions for the EXTRA GLOBE should be here by the 26th May, and for the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX by the 6th June next, to insure all the numbers.

TERMS.

For 1 copy of the Extra Globe	. . . .	$1
" 6 copies	do	5
" 12 do	do	10
" 25 do	do	20

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

For 1 copy of the Congressional Globe, or Appendix 50 cents.		
" 6 copies of either	. . . .	$2 50
" 12 do	do	5 00
" 25 do	do	10 00

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By the regulations of the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for subscriptions to newspapers.

The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be recieved by us at par.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1841.

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain visiters at the above celebrated watering place, and pledges himself that no exertion shall be spared to render comfortable and pleasant the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, & suit the times. THOMAS HAMPTON.

Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

MARTIN RODDY,

CORNER OF QUEEN & STATE STS.,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestics Liquors, Choice Wines, Fresh Teas, Cordials, &c. &c. &c.

CONSISTING OF

Fine old Cognac & Champagne of the most favorite brands,	BRANDY.
Hour Glass, Grape, Pine Apple, and Swan, (Imported direct,)	GIN.
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Port, Teneriffe, Claret, Marseilles, Sicily, and Malaga	WINES.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Powchong, &c.	TEAS.

London and Philadelphia Porter and Ale; Scotch and Irish Whiskey; Cordials; Syrups; Coffee; Sugars, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Charleston, June 11, 1841, 6w.

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

May 25, 1841. 12...y

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-r

PROSPECTUS OF
The Lincoln Republican.

IT was the intention of the undersigned to issue a Prospectus some time previous to the commencement of the present (the 5th) Volume of this paper; but some arrangements becoming necessary, and which could not be effected at an earlier day, this Prospectus was unavoidably delayed until the present time.

The undersigned has now the gratification of being able to assure the friends of the paper, and of the cause in which it is engaged, that the Lincoln Republican is now placed on a sure foundation; and that nothing is wanting to ensure its long continuation, but the exertions of its friends; and he would take this occasion to call upon them to bestir themselves in its behalf.

He cannot deem it necessary to say more than that the Lincoln Republican will continue to pursue the course it has heretofore marked out. Its doctrines are, and will be, the *doctrines* of the Republican School of '98 & '99; and *it* will, as heretofore, endeavor to show, that every departure from them, in the administration of the affairs of the Government, is subversive of the rights of the States and of the liberties of the people; and therefore, it is only by a strict adherence to them, that those rights and those liberties can be preserved. These are the opinions of the undersigned; and so long as the paper remains under his control, such shall be the doctrines it will endeavor to inculcate.

Though not personally interested, the undersigned cannot refrain from calling on the opponents of a National Bank, a high and ruinous Tariff, a Distribution of the proceeds of the Public lands, an assumption of the State Debts by the General Government, and of Abolitionism and all its horrors—on the friends of State Rights Republicanism, the uncompromising opponents of all the dangerous doctrines of Federalism, to rally around and sustain the Republican presses of the country. For, it is obvious, that to the supineness of the Democracy in this respect, and to the vigilance of the Federalists, may be traced the defeat of the Republican party at the late elections; and in a change of conduct, andin that only, may the Democracy hope for a change of power.

Terms.—TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if paid in advance; three dollars if payment be withheld three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

A failure to order a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement.

POSTAGE in all cases *must be paid.*

ROBT. WILLIAMSON, Jr., Editor.

Lincolnton, July 14, 1841.

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Letter Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Warrants, Cases, and Casa Bonds

Printed on good paper, and for sale at this Office.

William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their *Spring and Summer Fashions*, and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7...y

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

(LATE DAVIS'.)

Hague & Gifford

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

Notice.

WE hereby notify the public, that the property now on the premises where Isaac Weathers lives, to wit: the Land and Negroes, and household furniture, belongs to the undersigned as Trustees of the said Isaac, made by the will of Benjamin Weathers, dec'd., and if any person trades with, or receives the said property from the said Isaac, they will do so at their peril.

JOHN T. WEATHERS, }
S. H. ELLIOTT, } Trustees.

Charlotte, Aug. 10, 1841. 23...3w

Wanted Immediately,

TWO Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Tailoring business—boys from the country would be preferred.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, July 6, 1841. 18—y

THE CULTIVATOR,

A consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer.

WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, *Editors.*

Prospectus of Vol. 8, for 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the country; to give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the farmer; to show him the dignity and importance o his profession; to store his mind with useful knowledge, and convince him that while all classes are and must be more or less dependant on each other, he alone of the whole can make any near approach to independence. If there is one thing more than another, which in this country gives a man superiority over his fellow men, it is knowledge; and this knowledge,—knowledge which is essential to the success of the farmer as to other men,—it is the design of the Cultivator to aid in imparting.

☞ The volume for 1840, is filled entirely with ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, embracing articles from about 300 Correspondents, from almost every State in the Union.

If an increase of subscription beyond any precedent in the history of Agricultural Journals,—if the almost unanimous voice of the public press in our favor,—if the multitude of private yet flattering testimonials we have received, added to a circulation amounting the first year to TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND, may be admitted as evidence, then we have certainly most abundant reason to be gratified with the success which has attended the Union of the Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. No expense has been or will be spared to render the Cultivator worthy of the patronage it has received. In the number, variety and excellence of its ILLUSTRATIONS, it is without a rival at home or abroad, the last volume being embellished with nearly ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, illustrating the improved breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Building, Implements, &c., making the Cultivator, all things considered, it is believed, the Cheapest Agricultural Paper ever published in this or any other country.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per annum—Six copies for $5—the money to be remitted in advance, free of postage. A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to Agents who will obtain 25 or more subscribers, and 25 per cent. to those who obtain 100 or more. All subscriptions to commence with a volume.

Postmasters and gentlemen disposed to lend their influence to aid the cause of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

JESSE BUEL & CO.

Publishers of the Cultivator, Albany, N. Y.

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds

for Sale at this Office.